ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

YERROWDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1901.

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From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
Yerrowda;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Reformatory School, Yerrowda.
18th February 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Yerrowda Reformatory School for the year ending 31st December 1901.

Number of Juveniles in the School.

2. There were 129 boys in the School on the 1st January 1901 and 28 boys were admitted in the course of the year under report. During the same period 15 boys were discharged from the School owing to expiration of their term of detention, 16 on account of their having attained the age of 18 years, as per Government Resolution No. 800, dated 17th May 1901, and 2 on account of incurable disease and permanent disability, *vide* Government Resolution No. 1361, dated 15th August 1901, making a total of 33 boys discharged; and 1 was transferred under the Testimony Act to the Court of the Second Class Magistrate, Tásgaon, for further trial. Thus, the number remaining in the School on the 31st December 1901 was 123. The average daily number of boys for the year under report was 124, while the School has accommodation for 120. Owing to continuous overcrowding throughout the year, as many as 21 applications from District Magistrates and others for admissions had to be refused. In the year previous the average daily number was 131·4, and the number of admissions refused for want of accommodation was 29.

(*a*) Of the 123 boys in the School on the 31st December 1901, 11 were under 12 years of age; 43 under 14; 49 under 16; and 20 were of or over 16 years. There was no boy below the age of 10 years in the School.

(*b*) Their classification according to race and religion is as follows:—2 Christians; 17 Mahomedans; 2 Bráhmins; 22 Low-castes, such as Dheds, Chamárs, Mahárs, &c.; and 80 Other Hindus. The numbers of Christians and Mahomedans remained exactly the same as in 1900; that of Bráhmins decreased by 3, and of Low-castes by 2; while Other Hindus increased by 2.

(*c*) According to languages the numbers were:—66 Maráthi; 30 Gujaráti; 11 Hindustáni; 11 Kánarese; and 5 Sindhi. The numbers in the last three divisions remained almost the same as in the preceding year, but there was a diminution of 7 per cent. in the first and an increase of 6 per cent. in the second division.

(*d*) Out of the 123 boys, 4 belonged to Native States and 119 to British territory. Of the latter, 117 were from the Bombay Presidency, 1 was from Beluchistan, and 1 from the Punjáb. Of the 4 boys belonging to Native States, 3 were from Hyderabad Assigned Districts and 1 was from Jath State.

Admissions during the Year.

3. The several particulars regarding the age, crime, sentence, district, criminality and education of the 28 boys admitted during the year under report are summarized below:

(*a*) The number of boys 10 years old was 2; the number of boys 11 years old, 4; the number of boys 12 years old, 4; the number of boys 13 years old, 6; the number of boys 14 years old, 10; and the number of boys 15 years old, 2.

(*b*) Of the 28 boys admitted, 20 were committed for theft of some kind or other, 3 for trespass, 1 was comitted for robbery, 1 for dacoity, 1 for belonging to a gang of thieves, 1 for mischief by fire, and 1 for causing hurt and being member of an unlawful assembly. The highest value of property stolen or robbed was Rs. 550. The amounts next in value were Rs. 174-10-0 in one case, Rs. 173-14-0 in two cases, and Rs. 119-5-0 in two others. In 10 more cases the amounts of stolen property ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50; and they were below Rs. 10 each in the remaining 8 cases.

(*c*) Eight of these 28 boys have been sentenced to be detained for 3 years, 6 for 4, 9 for 5, 1 for 6, and 4 for 7 years.

(*d*) Of the 28 boys received during the year, the City of Bombay contributed 9, Dhárwár 4, Poona 3, Ahmedabad, Násik, and Thána 2 each, and Ahmednagar, Sátára, Belgaum, Panch Maháls, Kolába, and Kánara 1 each.

(*e*) One boy out of the 28 is stated to have had three previous convictions against him, and two others had one. The remaining 25 boys had presumably no previous conviction against them, though it is quite possible that, as observed by the Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Prison, in his remarks on the last Annual Report, and as the District Magistrate, Ratnágiri, stated in reply to my reference to him in that respect about a boy whom he had committed to the Reformatory, "though there is no previous conviction against him, the present is not his first offence, the juvenile having confessed in his statement that he had once before committed an offence of theft, but that it did not form the subject-matter of a criminal prosecution." Government have recently made a rule that "no boy except for special reasons shall be sent to a Reformatory who is for the first time convicted of a minor offence such as petty theft and is under parental or other legal control." But in the absence of an order directing Magistrates to endorse on the warrant the reason why a sentence of whipping has not been passed, or why the case has not been dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code or Section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, it is impossible to determine how far the Rule has been kept in mind while dealing with these offenders.

(*f*) Lastly, of the 28 boys admitted, 24 could neither read nor write; 3 could read and write imperfectly; and only 1 could read and write well. The last mentioned boy has studied as far as Anglo-Vernacular Standard III, and was at the time of committal employed in the Prince's Dock, Bombay.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. The conduct of the boys has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The number of boys not punished at all was 109; 9 boys were punished once, and 5 twice. The total number of offences for the year under report was 19 against 29 in the preceding year. The offences committed were:—Being in possession of *biddis* and other forbidden articles, 8; refusing to work, 3; assaulting a comrade, 1; and other minor breaches of rules, 7. The punishments inflicted were:—Penal diet in 9 cases; caning in 4; reduction from monitorship in 3; forfeiture of marks in 2; and stoppage of extra diet in one case.

Discharged Pupils.

5. Of the 33 boys discharged during the year, 5 had learnt Carpentry, 9 Blacksmith's work, 2 Painting and Varnishing, 3 Book-binding, and 14 Agriculture. Enquiries regarding character and occupation were made in the case of 28 out of the 33 boys discharged, the remaining 5 having been released within the last six months of the year under report. Leaving out the 3 boys about whom no report has been received up to the date of submitting this Report, and 7 more, of whom no trace is obtainable, there remain 20 boys, of whom 3 are reported to be working as carpenters, 1 as a goldsmith, 1 as a tailor, 11 as

maintaining themselves by service or labour, 1 as living with his parents, and 2 as re-convicted. The number of boys reported as bearing good character is 18 out of the 20, about whom information has been obtained. The only boys that have been following the trade learnt by them while in the Reformatory are the first three employed in carpentry. This being the first year in which such information was obtained through the Officers of the Educational Department, it may be remarked that the result is better than in previous years when the enquiry used to be made through the Police, inasmuch as 7 out of 28 boys have not been traced, whereas last year as many as 13 out of 37, that is, 35 per cent. remained untraced.

(*a*) The Statement, "Reformatory Schools, II," given as an appendix to this report furnishes similar information with respect to the boys discharged in the 3 years immediately preceding the year of report, and may be summed up as follows:—Out of the 92 boys discharged in 3 years, 40 remain unreported or untraced, and 6 have died. Of the remaining 46, 7 have been re-convicted, 6 are of bad character, 13 are following the trade taught to them in the school, and 15 are occupied in other industries. Although the percentage of boys engaged in industries whether learnt in the school or not is not bad, being 60 per cent. of the number reported upon, the percentages of re-convicted and bad youths, and of those who cannot be traced are far from satisfactory. We may, however, hope for a better state of things in this respect in the future when the new arrangement for finding employment for discharged pupils in workshops and public gardens has been in regular operation. Meanwhile, it augurs well that, as you are aware, the Superintendents of the Government Central Press, Bombay, the Empress Botanical Gardens, Poona, and the Kirkee Ammunition Factory, and also the Secretaries of the Reay Paper Mills, have, in response to your appeal for employing these youths, readily consented to give them a trial. And I may state here that the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory had also employed one boy for some days, but owing to want of work in the Factory the boy was discharged; subsequently, the same boy has been employed by the Superintendent of the Kirkee Ammunition Factory, who very kindly had employed another boy also in the Book-binding Department of his Factory. I beg to suggest that in addition to their employment in workshops and public gardens, there is a wide field for these boys as peons in schools and offices, post-boys, and in the Public Works. As suggested by Mr. J. P. Lewis, Acting Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, "a systematic mode of finding employment for discharged pupils would be, if the head of every office would resolve to employ at least one of them in some capacity or other." The Army can also help to some extent in this matter. The Chingleput Reformatory has the great advantage over other Reformatories in India, that it has a goodly number of boys enlisted in the Madras Army, and is able to enlist a few almost every year.

(*b*) The question of apprenticing boys, to which the Government of India have drawn attention, may be said to have not even approached the fringe of practicability yet, for as is well observed by Mr. Lewis, "although it has been suggested that a system of apprenticing should be largely introduced, the peculiar conditions of the country do not necessitate any great demand for apprentices. In a country where labour is cheap and easily procurable the necessity of apprentices cannot exist largely;" also private firms or individuals "cannot arrange to exercise an effective supervision over the boys during non-working hours," and "employers of labour obtain the services of free boys at wages less than what it would cost to spend on boys licensed from the Reformatory School."

Marks System.

6. The number of boys who earned gratuity in the year under report was 110, and the total amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 262-7-0, against 103 and Rs. 253-13-6 respectively, in the preceding year. Rs. 43-7-0 were expended in sweetmeats and Rs. 184-9-3 disbursed as gratuity to the dis-

charged boys against Rs. 54-3-3 and Rs. 201-4-6 expended in 1900. A further sum of Rs. 4-7-9 was spent by the boys out of their earnings to pay the postage of their correspondence with their parents or guardians, the total number of letters written and that of the writers having been 313 and 103 against 58 and 46 respectively, of the year previous. The balance of gratuity remaining to the credit of the boys at the end of the year was Rs. 283-5-9.

Sanitation and Health.

7. The general health has been as good as in past years, and it is very satisfactory to note that there was no death among the inmates of the school during the year under report. The total number of cases treated in the school hospital was 75 against 56 in the preceding year, the increase being solely due to ague, of which there were 28 cases against only 3 in the latter year. About one-half of the remaining cases were contusions, wounds, ulcers, &c., due to accidents on the play-ground or in the workshops. Among the serious cases, there was one of lung tubercle, one of abdominal tumour, and one of pneumonia. The last, I am glad to state, recovered. The boy with the tumour was not willing to submit to surgical operation which was the only remedy in his case. Consequently he and the boy with the tubercle of the lungs were discharged on account of incurable disease and restored to their parents. Among the remaining cases there were 5 of itch, 4 of rheumatism, 1 of ringworm, 1 of condylomani 1 of conjunctivitis, 1 of bronchitis, 1 of ulcer of the cornea, and so on. The averge daily number of sick juveniles was 3·1 against 3·6 in 1900. Captain Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison, visited the school eighteen times in his capacity of Medical Supervisor, and has been taking the same kindly interest as heretofore in the sanitary arrangements and the physical condition of the boys for which the school is greatly indebted to that officer.

Weight and Measurement of Juveniles.

8. The maximum increase in height for the year under report was 4″ against $3\frac{3}{4}$″ in the preceding year, and the number of boys that remained stationary in height was *nil* against one. The greatest increase in chest measurement was $2\frac{1}{2}$″, being the same as for the previous year, while the total number of boys remaining stationary in this respect was 15 against 18. Every boy is weighed on admission and at the fortnightly weighments, of which a record is kept in the book kept for the purpose. The results of the weighment at the end of the year showed that in a total of 123 boys, 120 had gained, 3 had remained stationary, and none had lost in weight, the respective figures for the preceding year being 123, 6, and *nil* in a total of 129 boys. Of the boys that increased in weight, 26 had gained above 10 lbs. in weight, 46 had gained from 5 to 10 lbs., and 48 from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lbs. Extra diet was given to 359 boys during the year under report.

Buildings and Accommodation.

9. A proposal for building a dormitory which would accommodate 28 boys and increase the school accommodation to that extent has already been submitted to Government. The enlarging of the cook-room, turning the tiles of the sleeping barracks, and additions to the Superintendent's quarters were taken in hand towards the end of the year under report and are in progress. *Paka* drains with a cesspool to each have been constructed in connection with the Superintendent's, artizans', and peons' quarters ; and iron gratings put up to the remaining four windows of the hospital-block. Thus a great deal of the needed improvements to the buildings has been accomplished during the year. The works still pending sanction are the widening of the main entrance, improvement of the painting-shed by substituting glass-shutters for the wooden trellis, erection of a roof over the bathing yards of artizans' quarters, providing ventilation to the peons' quarters, and a dining-shed for the boys. The ordinary repairs and whitewashing of the existing buildings were regularly and properly done by the Public Works Department as usual.

Diet and Clothing.

10. The subject of diet needs no comments. The scale of diet that has been in force provides both the sufficient quantity and the requisite variety of food, while as to the quality every care is exercised to secure the best provisions for the prices paid and to cook them properly.

(*a*) A Committee consisting of Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, and Sardár Ráo Bahádur Coopooswami Mudliar was appointed to suggest a new style of dress for the boys; and the dress recommended by them is a very desirable one and more resembling that of ordinary school-boys in appearance than the old garments of the boys. The new dress will consist of a jacket, trousers, and cap of *khaki* with a light cotton shirt for summer and a flannel shirt for winter. The only difficulty in the new dress has been about the flannel shirt which to be of the proper quality would be somewhat expensive. But this is a difficulty which, it is hoped, will be soon solved satisfactorily, and with its solution one of the vestiges of prison-life will have disappeared from the school.

(*b*) Another improvement towards the same end is the change recommended by the same Committee in the present dress of the peons in order that they should have the appearance of ordinary peons and not of Police Constables as heretofore. The recommendations of the Committee in respect to the dress of the peons as well as of the boys are to take effect from the current year.

Manufactures.

11. The industries carried on were the same as in former years, *viz.*, Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Painting and Varnishing, Book-binding, and Agriculture. The subjoined list shows the number, nature, and value of articles manufactured during the year under report :—

	Name of articles.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
223	Books bound and repaired	87	13	0
1,179	Pamphlets stitched	5	14	3
36	Carriages repaired	975	14	2
1	Dog-cart manufactured	175	0	0
5	Cup-boards manufactured	145	6	11
3	Teak-wood bedsteads manufactured	35	8	0
8	Chairs repaired and manufactured	14	1	0
17	Boxes repaired and manufactured	99	1	9
7	Gymnastic apparatus manufactured	56	0	0
17	Benches manufactured	102	0	0
	Other petty articles of wood and iron manufactured ...	416	0	1
	Total, Rs. ...	2,112	11	2

The main industry was, as in the previous years, the repairing of carriages. Furniture showed some increase due to an order for school and gymnastic apparatus given by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Poona. The number of books bound and repaired was 223 against 239 in the preceding year. In all branches there was sufficient work to keep the boys fully occupied.

(*a*) The total value of manufactures was Rs. 2,112-11-2 against Rs. 2,448-10-3 last year. The cost of raw material and the amount to be deducted on account of deterioration of tools and plant were Rs. 1,635-10-4 and Rs. 195-11-3 respectively, leaving for net profit Rs. 281-5-7 against Rs. 254-13-3 of the previous year.

Agriculture.

12. The agricultural operations were confined to the growing of *Karbi* and country vegetables mainly. These yielded Rs. 558-1-2 against Rs. 380-4-8 of the preceding year. The expenses for fodder, seeds, &c., amounted to Rs. 262-6-3 including the deduction for deterioration of implements. The net profit from this branch of industry was Rs. 295-10-11 against Rs. 141-12-6 in the year previous. Thus the total profit resulting from all industries for the year under report amounted to Rs. 577-0-6 after covering the cost of tools, plant, and raw material.

(*a*) At the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India's Flower-Show held in the Council Hall, Poona, on the 25th September last, the boys of this school exhibited a collection of wild and cultivated flowers consisting of phloxes, roses, candytufts, &c., neatly arranged in colours and shades ; and His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was very pleased to find the Reformatory boys competing in the show, very kindly gave a special prize of Rs. 15 to the boys by way of encouraging them in this new industry. And I beg to assure His Excellency that the boys were very much touched by His Excellency's generosity ; and flower-gardening has since then received a great impetus as is evidenced by the rows of flower-pots and the smiling little flower-beds in the School. By the kind permission of the Secretaries of the Flower-Show, the boys were admitted to the Show free of charge on the second day ; and they heartily enjoyed the stroll round the Show.

(*b*) The question of securing for the school a new plot of ground for agricultural operations far from the Central Prison had to be kept in abeyance, owing to the almost prohibitive price asked by the owner of the new land. It is a great pity that there is no other suitable plot of land in the vicinity of the school.

Maintenance.

13. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 15,689-8-6 against Rs. 16,651-14-10 in the preceding year, of which the details are compared in the sub-joined table :—

		Amount.	
		1900.	1901.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Fixed establishment	6,958 15 7	6,728 6 0
2	Allowance to Hospital Assistant	54 0 0	72 0 3
3	Rations, excluding hospital rations	6,225 14 8	5,535 15 0
4	Hospital charges, including hospital diet ...	527 14 6	589 2 3
5	Clothing and bedding	1,004 11 9	584 3 9
6	Travelling allowance	.....	165 2 3
7	Contingencies...	1,880 6 4	2,014 11 0
	Total Rupees ...	16,651 14 10	15,689 8 6

The charges on account of Establishment and Allowance to Hospital Assistant were normal. The decrease in the third item, 'Rations' was due to the cheaper prices of provisions in the latter half of the year under report, and would have been still larger, but for Rs. 525-6-9 paid as compensation to the Provision Contractor for the year ending 31st March 1900, as per Government Resolution No. 1403, dated 19th August 1901. The small increase in Hospital charges was on account of extra diet given to some of the boys at the recommendation of the medical officer for their generally weak state of health. The amount provided in the budget for 'Clothing and Bedding' was Rs. 1,200 out of which Rs. 584-3-3 were spent up to the end of the year ; the saving in this item is only nominal as the balance has been reserved for the new dresses which are being made now. The expenditure under contingencies is also normal, the increase over the preceding year's figure being due to the cost of timber, iron, &c., for tuition exercises in the carpentry and blacksmith classes under the new system. In addition to the above expenditure, Rs. 430-14-11 have been expended out of the special grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned for the equipment of the new carpentry-class as per recommendations made by Dr. Thomson of the College of Science, in buying 40 sets of Carpenter's tools and drawing instruments, &c.

Establishment.

14. A Gujaráti teacher on Rs. 15 and a peon on Rs. 9 *per mensem* were added to the school establishment during the year under report. The trade instructors continued to be as painstaking and attentive to their respective duties as described in my last annual report. The Second School-master continued to instruct the book-binding class, and the First Master to assist in the office work in addition to their own duties of teaching; and the interest of both in the education and reformation of the boys remained unabated. In the newly appointed Gujaráti teacher, Mr. Vithal Parbhudas, the school has had a valuable addition. He has just qualified for the Second Year's Primary Teacher's Certificate by passing from the Ahmedabad Male Training College, and is a cool, sober young man whose personal influence is sure to tell upon the boys, and whose advice and example will not infrequently be useful to the older hands who have not had the benefit of any professional training. The Clerk, the Jamadár, and the Hospital Assistant did their respective duties most satisfactorily and continued to co-operate with tact and readiness in the general management.

(*a*) The designation of the members of the watching staff has been changed from warders to peons; and it has also been decided that their dress which was objected to because it resembled that worn by Police Constables should be so changed from the ensuing financial year that they should have the appearance of ordinary peons. The change will entail an additional charge of Rs. 22-8-0 every second year.

(*b*) The Monitors of whom there were 9 on the last day of the year under report also continued to give satisfaction and to assist in the several departments as in previous years. Their duties and privileges were thus, described in the last Annual Report. "Each department has a Monitor who assists the Instructor and also keeps a watch over the boys at work. The Monitor is also put in charge of the duties of the Instructor when the latter is ill or goes on short leave. Two Monitors daily accompany the party of boys that go to work in the garden, and two are on duty as watchmen inside the Reformatory during the day. The greater liberty enjoyed by them, the privileges of extra diet and earning double the amount of gratuity-money fixed for a boy, and the still greater privilege of being entrusted with a share in the government of the School, make the position highly prized and eagerly sought."

Education:—Technical.

15. The progress made by the boys in the different branches of industry was as under. Of the 9 boys in the advanced division of the carpentry-class last year, 4 left the school with good knowledge of carpentry, and of the 19 beginners, 10 were promoted to the advanced division, 1 left the school, 1 was transferred to book-binding and 1 to gardening; thus there are at present 15 advanced students and 6 beginners practising carpentry. Of the 6 advanced students learning blacksmith's work, 5 left the school during the year under report with good knowledge of the art, while of the 19 beginners, 2 were promoted to the advanced class and 4 left the school, and two new boys joined the beginners division; so that there are now 3 advanced pupils and 15 beginners in the smith's class. Of the 5 advanced students practising painting and varnishing, 2 left the school with very good knowledge of the work, and of the 11 beginners, 8 were transferred to the higher division; while 5 new boys took up painting, making 11 boys in the advanced division and 8 beginners for this branch. In book-binding, 2 of the advanced boys and 1 beginner left during the year, the former with good and the latter with fair skill, and 3 boys from the beginners were taken up in the advanced division, while 7 new boys joined the industry, making the total of advanced boys and beginners 6 and 9 respectively. Lastly, of the 28 advanced boys practising agriculture, 11 left the school with very serviceable khowledge of their work; 15 beginners were promoted aud 3 left the school, while 15 new boys began gardening during the year which gives 32 and 18 as the numbers of advanced pupils and beginners practising agriculture.

Under the revised time-table sanctioned by you provisionally, every boy in the school has to pass through a complete course of Manual Training as laid down in Dr. Thomson's Book, so that in about two years hence there will not be a boy in the Reformatory who will not have had a sound preliminary training of hand and eye to start on any industrial career. According to this new arrangement each boy gets three turns of an hour and a half each of Manual Training in a week.

Literary.

(*a*) The school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, and his Assistants, on 5th August last, and the results of that examination were as follows:—Of the 5 boys presented for examination in Standard IV, 4 passed in Arithmetic, 2 in the Vernacular, 4 in Writing, 3 in History and Geography, and 2 in all heads. In Standard III, 12 boys were presented for examination, of whom 6 passed in Arithmetic, 11 in the Vernacular, 11 in Writing, 12 in History and Geography, and 6 in all heads. Twenty-five boys were presented in Standard II, out of whom 22 passed in Arithmetic, the same number in Vernacular, 17 in Writing, 8 in History and Geography, and 8 in all heads. Of the 33 boys presented in Standard I, 16 passed in Arithmetic, 23 in the Vernacular, 25 in Writing, and 13 in all heads. Out of the 75 boys examined in Standards I to IV, 29 passed in all heads against 37 out of 94 in the year previous, from which it will be seen that the results were quite as good as in the preceding year. Under the revised time-table referred to in the preceding paragraph, the time given to school education has been increased from 2 hours to 3, in the case of Standards I and Infants and to 2½ hours in that of Standerds II to IV. Thus it will be possible to devote more time than heretofore to Arithmetic and to History and Geography, in which the classes came out somewhat weak at the last examination. The writing of *Pustis* or copy-books has been introduced in all the classes, from Standard II upwards and object teaching in the junior standards with a view to lead the boys to acquire knowledge by observation and experiment; the subjects principally taken up being colour, form, weighing, measuring, and common things, such as, grasses, wheat, milk, sugar, iron, coal, &c. For this purpose the classes have been provided with a set of 25 Object Lessson Pictures and Colour and Form Charts. A Maráthi and a Gujaráti alphabet chart as well as a set of the Practical Drawing Sheets have also been provided.

(*b*) Moral education continued to receive the greatest attention from both teachers and managers, the means employed for this purpose being the same as were described in full in the last Annual Report.

(*c*) 17 Maráthi and 2 Gujaráti books were added to the School Library during the year under report, the total number of books in the Library at the end of the year being 79. Every encouragement is given to the boys to make free use of the books, and thus to create in them a taste for reading. During the year 98 books were issued to 67 boys for reading in their leisure or at night. But the want of suitable rooms both for school and for library has been much felt.

Exercise and Recreation.

16. Under the new time-table in force provisionally, two hours every day are allowed to the junior classes and one hour to the senior classes for recreation and exercise. In addition to the usual gymnastics and drill in which the boys were instructed on two days in the week, two days were devoted to open-air exercises, such as running, jumping, throwing the ball, tug-of-war, &c., while foot-ball and cricket continued to be played on two days. Captain Jackson, Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Prison, was kind enough to lend the help of his Deputy Jailor, Mr. Just, who has been coming over every Thursday afternoon to instruct the boys in cricket. The school has now two good elevens of whom the first, I am confident, can render very good account of themselves against any Native School team, and perhaps against a team of European boys too.

But the most interesting event of the year for the boys was the part taken by them in the Annual Sports of the Poona Schools Athletic Association last July. Sixteen boys from the Reformatory competed in the sports and entered for the several events as freely as boys from other schools, the moral and educational effect of which on the boys' minds was immense. Of the five native schools that sent up boys to these sports, the New English School had winners in three events, the Reformatory School in two, and the Poona High School in one event. But the climax of the day's events was reached when the Reformatory team who had beaten the New English School in the first round of the tug-of-war took their stand against the boys of the Bishop High School for the final pull. It was a position too high indeed for them, and what owing to nervousness and what to the superior training and equipment of their European rivals, they were not able to hold their ground against the latter. However, their pluck and sturdy appearance elicited praise from the spectators, and also something substantial in the shape of a present of Rs. 5 from Major Palin, I. S. C., and of a like sum from yourself.

Of His Excellency's special prize of Rs. 15 to the boys for their exhibition at the Flower-show I have already spoken in paragraph 12. Among our other benefactors are Colonel Onslow, Commanding the Royal Engineers, Kirkee, who presented the boys with a new foot-ball, Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, who sent Rs. 5 for distributing sweets to the boys on New Year's day, and Miss Moxon who made a present of rupee 1; all of whom I beg to thank, on behalf of the boys, for their generosity and sympathy.

Out of the sums received as prizes and presents the boys were given a whole day's party at the Empress Botanical Gardens on last Christmas-day, which was spent by them as a holiday in playing, feasting, and merriment. Of their having been to the Flower-show mention has already been made. They were also taken during the year to witness the Sports of the Poona Schools Athletic Association, the return cricket match between the Presidency and the Parsis, the annual fair at Chatursingi, the foot-ball tournament, the steeplechase races, and the New Year's Parade, on all which occasions they behaved well.

Visiting Committee.

17. The Visiting Committee paid in all 12 monthly and 7 fortnightly visits. The following statement shows the number of times each member visited the school during the year under report. Among other visitors to the school were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government; and Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay.

No.	Name of Visitor.	Number of Visits.	Remarks.
1	The Collector of Poona	2	January to December 1901.
2	The Judge of Poona	1	Do.
3	The Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona.	3	Do.
4	The Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Science, Poona	7	Do.
5	The Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison ...	4	Do.
6	Sirdar K. B. Dorabji Padamji	5	Do.
7	Sirdar R. B. Coopooswami V. Mudliar ...	5	Do.
8	R. B. Ganesh Govind Gokhale	3	Do.
9	Dorabji Dadabhai Buti, Esquire	3	Do.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. M. PAJNIGAR,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerrowda.

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I.—Reformatory Schools.

	1900.	1901.
Number of Schools	1	1
Number admitted in the year	36	*28
Number discharged in the year	37	33
Number remaining at end of year	129	123
Religion.		
Bráhmins	5	2
Other Hindus	104	102
Mahomedans	17	17
Christians	2	2
Israelites...	1	.....
Education on Admission.		
Able to read	20	12
Illiterate	109	111
Number taught agriculture	49	51
Number taught other industries	80	72
Expenditure ... ... Rs.	16,651 14 10	15,689 8 6

* One transferred again under the Testimony Act.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

After-conduct of boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of Report.

Total number discharged in the three years	92
Number of boys discharged who were taught agriculture	39
Number occupied in agriculture after discharge	5
Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts	53
Number occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	8
Number occupied in industries not taught at school	15
Unemployed or with friends	5
Re-convicted	7
Of bad character	6
Died	6
Not known or not reported on	40